

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## REPORT

INFORMATION ~~SECRET~~ REPORT

COUNTRY USSR (East Prussia)

**CONFIDENTIAL**

DATE DISTR. 28 October 1948

**SUBJECT** Troop Dispositions and Military Installations  
in Soviet East Prussia

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### Troop Dispositions

1. The barracks at Neuendorf (54°42'N, 20°35'E), near Kaliningrad, East Prussia, were undamaged and fully occupied by armored troops (numbers not known) in December 1947. The troops were equipped with T-34 tanks.
2. The Gutenfeld barracks, SE of Neuendorf, were occupied by armored troops in December 1947. In the woods near the barracks were parked 200-300 new "Stalingrad" tractors (Comment: Presumably STZ, made at Stalingrad 50X1-HUM Tractor Factory) and 30-50 field rocket launchers (Stalinorgeln). All barracks had remained unoccupied between March and November 1947.
3. In March 1948, the Nassengarten vehicle drivers' barracks were occupied by armored troops which were equipped with the largest type of Russian tank. Two buildings previously destroyed have been rebuilt and the large hangars, which formerly housed the tractors and guns of the motorized artillery, have a capacity of 50 large Russian tanks. The repair workshops also are in operation.
4. No German (i.e., Paulus Army) troops were quartered in Samland at the end of 1947.

### Fortification and Defense Zones

5. The area Powayen (54°46'N, 20°10'E) - Fischhausen - Lochstädt (54°43'N, 19°58'E) - Pillau was strongly occupied by troops in December 1947. Work on fortifications was being carried out by Soviet troops along a line from Heiligenbell (54°28'N, 19°56'E) to Tapiau and Insterburg (54°37'N, 21°49'E) by way of Brüsterort (54°57'N, 20°E) and Warnicken. Artillery emplacements have been erected at Neukuhren (54°47'N, 20°14'E). The area Pillau - Neuhäuser - Lochstädt - Tenkitte - Peyse (54°41'N, 20°07'E) is a closed zone for both Germans and Soviets.
6. In late 1947, Pillau had a garrison of 25,000-30,000 Soviet marines. Fort Schwalbenberg at Kamstigall, which was constructed between 1935 and 1940 with underground shelters and supply and ammunition dumps, remained intact at the end of the war with the exception of the guns, which were blown up by the Germans. By the end of 1947, the latter had been replaced by the Soviets.

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- 2 -

Forts Steilow and Himmelfahrt were almost completely demolished in 1945, but considerable repairs have been undertaken by the Soviets since that date.

7. From the end of the war until December 1947, large numbers of German prisoners-of-war worked at the former Luftwaffe ammunition dump at Schugsten (54°51'N, 20°32'E), removing German bombs and ammunition for small-caliber aircraft guns. At the same time, new ammunition and bombs of Soviet manufacture were being stored there. In the autumn of 1947, many trucks were observed on the Kaliningrad-Kranz road, transporting ammunition boxes and bombs to Schugsten.
8. The POL depot at Marienhof was put into use again for the storage of gasoline in early 1947. However, there is no rail connection to this camp.
9. The oil storage tanks at Hegeberg, Samland, are now in operation again; repairs to the tanks, begun in the winter of 1946-47, were completed in the autumn of 1947. The installation consists of five tanks, each containing 2,500,000 liters, and 18 smaller tanks, each containing 500,000 liters, all of which are underground. During the fighting in 1945, only the pumping equipment was completely destroyed and it has not yet been replaced by the Soviets, who fill the tanks by running the rail cars up the Hegeberg to a height of 80 meters. The rail connection runs by way of Neukuhren-Druehnen, not from Kaliningrad, as the line from Kaliningrad to Druehnen is dead. Emergency branch lines also run from these underground tanks to Blumenau and further west toward the Frisches Haff, probably to Payse.

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